# EXHIBIT 3

December 5, 2008

Raleigh, NC

Page 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

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In re: PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY ) MDL No. 1456

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE ) Master File No.

LITIGATION ) 01-CV-12257-PBS

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THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO: ) Judge Patti B.

United States of America ex ) Saris

rel. Ven-A-Care of the Florida )

Keys, Inc., et al. v. Dey, )

Inc., et al., Civil Action No. )

05-11084-PBS )

Video Deposition of C. BENNY RIDOUT, taken by the Defendants, at the Hilton North Raleigh, 3415 Wake Forest Road, Boardroom, Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 5th day of December, 2008 at 9:10 a.m., before Marisa Munoz-Vourakis, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter and Notary Public.

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December 5, 2008

Page 36

#### Raleigh, NC

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Page 35

Page 34

know, you had everybody call in on you and you look at a drug price and everything.

Q. That was over the course of I guess 29 years that you worked with North Carolina Medicaid, right?

A. Right.

Q. And then eight more years since then in which you've acted as a private consultant?

A. I don't do much in keeping up with pricing now, you know, what the drug prices are, because I don't see them like I did then. I'm not responsible making changes on them like I was then and keeping them updated. I was responsible for keeping up with them and updating them in the system at that time.

system at that time.
Q. In the 29 years when you were with
North Carolina Medicaid and you were looking and
learning about drug pricing, would you say that
you had experience with how the actual market,
what pharmacists were actually paying for the
drugs at that time?

MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form.

A. I did not know what pharmacists actually paid for drugs, and with talking with my providers at pharmacies that participated in the Medicaid program, it was portrayed to me that every pharmacist had a different price. It depends on whether it's a chain, independent, whether it was rural, whether it was in the city, and everybody had a different price.

And I will say that one of the things it taught me about pricing of drugs was the, some of the generic distributors, they would send me a price list of drugs. This is when I really got to know there was a discrepancy in pricing among generics is when they would mail me a pricing list. Why, I don't know, but they sent it to me, and it would have on that list the AWP price, then the direct price where you can buy direct from the manufacturer, and then it would have the selling price, and that really is what opened my eyes to drug pricing. And I saw the discrepancies in what they were selling direct

for and what they had as AWP, and then I said

well, this is unusual. And so I began to get an education at that time.

You see, no pharmacists would come and tell me hey, I'm making this amount of money, and this is what I'm paying, this is what you are paying. We had no way of knowing.

Q. When did you get these updates from the generic manufacturers that you were referring to?

9 A. They were wholesalers, mostly out of 10 Florida, wholesalers that were trying, in other 11 words, they had me listed as a pharmacy, I guess 12 as a position, or they wanted to include me on 13 the mailing list because they felt like I wanted 14 to know the price of drugs or something.

Q. When did you receive these mailings from wholesalers showing the discrepancies between --

A. And some were drug manufacturers.

Q. And manufacturers. The manufacturers and the wholesalers sent you these mailings. Do you recall when you received them?

A. All through my career.

Page 37

Q. So the entire 29 years?

A. Well, no, originally I didn't get them, I guess before '92, probably in the '80s, probably the '80s I started receiving them.

Q. What did these mailings show you about the difference between average wholesale price, direct price and the selling price for these generic drugs?

A. What was really amazing to me is what they would show is maybe the AWP would be let's say \$100. The actual selling price may be \$30. That's when I really, really -- and all the

pharmacists start thinking about gosh, if I'm paying for this drug it had the AWP there and

paying for this drug it had the AWF there and 15 that's what I'm basing my price on, and I got

16 \$100 in the computer and they are selling it over

here, you know, for this price, there's a big

range in there, and we started looking at that 19 range.

Q. The selling prices that you would see on these fliers that were dramatically lower than the AWP or the direct price, do you recall were

10 (Pages 34 to 37)

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.

December 5, 2008

## Raleigh, NC

Page 50 Page 52 average wholesale price, but that's not what he price lists looked like? 2 2 paid for it, and I have no idea what he paid for A. It was a legal size of paper with just 3 3 columns on it with drugs, then it had columns of it. 4 4 AWP, direct cost, wholesaler cost and the Q. Oh, I'm talking just about what you 5 5 different prices in the columns for the drugs and observed from the fliers that you received that would have an average wholesale price listed, and 6 different strengths. Sometimes they vary by 6 strength. I mean, one drug may be a 10 percent 7 that would list what the actual or what the 7 8 offered price was from that wholesaler, the 8 spread on 50 milligrams and on 100 milligrams it 9 9 difference between those two numbers, do you may be 75 ---10 understand? 10 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Excuse me, we are 11 A. The brands always had less markup on 11 having the issue again. 12 them than the generics. 12 MR. COOK: Let's go off the record and 13 Q. As to the generics, you indicated to me 13 fix the video. that how much of a discount was offered by these 14 14 (Off the record at 10:02 a.m.) 15 wholesalers, and let me back up one more. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 10:05 15 16 When I'm referring to a discount, I'm 16 a.m., we are going on the record. referring here to the difference between the 17 BY MR. COOK: 17 18 average wholesale price and the price the 18 Q. Mr. Ridout, when we went off the 19 wholesaler was offering the recipient to sell the 19 record, I think you were describing for us what 2.0 drugs. Do you understand that? 20 the mailings that you received from wholesalers 21 A. And I am assuming you are talking about 21 looked like? 22 there's two different prices, whether you bought A. Well, I wouldn't say it's wholesalers Page 51 Page 53 it direct or whether you bought it through the locally. When you say wholesalers, it didn't 2 wholesaler. 2 come from every wholesaler. It was just some of 3 them, I guess national wholesalers, trying to get Q. And in your experience, the price from 4 the wholesaler was lower or higher than buying it 4 the business. And some of the drug 5 5 manufacturers, a lot from drug manufacturers, direct? 6 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. 6 generic drug manufacturers. 7 7 But they were the legal size paper with A. Buying direct was a lower price than buying through the wholesaler. There was a 8 the columns on it, with the list of drugs on the 8 left-hand side and different strengths. Then it 9 bigger spread. 9 would have a column in there about average 10 Q. And those would be shown on the fliers 10 11 wholesale price and then a direct price. And 11 you would see? then the third column it had a price on there, 12 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. I don't think he said they were fliers. I think he 13 13 let's see, direct, AWP and I guess the regular said he got price lists from the wholesalers. He wholesale cost, if you bought it through the 14 14 15 wholesaler, which wasn't really average sometimes 15 got fliers from the drug company. 16 MR. COOK: I can clarify that. 16 AWP. Q. What's the best way for me to refer to 17 17 Q. I'm sorry, which was? the pieces of paper that were mailed to you by 18 A. Which wasn't always AWP. 18 the wholesalers? 19 19 Q. And that was the price that when you 20 gave the example of showing \$100 for AWP and \$30 20 A. I would call them price lists. They for the actual cost, that \$30 would be in that would send me price lists. 21 21 Q. Could you describe to me what these

14 (Pages 50 to 53)

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last column, right?

22

December 5, 2008

Page 56

### Raleigh, NC

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Page 54 A. Yeah, it was always a difference in

2 what people would buy. 3

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The reason they send this list out was to get people to buy them.

Really the difference, when you look at those two sheets, is what was the AWP and what can I buy direct for? And you can always buy direct a lot cheaper than you could through the wholesaler. I wouldn't say always, but a majority of the time.

Q. And in your experience, if a drug had more competition, do you see greater differences between the AWP and what you can buy the drug for?

> MS. YAVELBERG: Objection to form. MS. HAYES: Objection to form.

17 A. You know, once again, like I said, I 18 made that statement about competition or market 19 share, I think I used, if it was, I guess, market 20 share was up, down in that particular one or like 21 it was competition, the spread wouldn't be as

much, it would be closer to the AWP rather than

Page 55

such a widespread.

The ones that maybe they got out and there's only two companies that had that product on the market instead of four or five, the spread would be greater, and if you remember when I authorized generic or either the generics the first company bring the drug to the market, they get exclusivity for six months to where they price it, nobody else can copy that, generic companies. And usually that first six months the generic price is very close to the brand name price. Then after that six months is over, other drug companies can enter the market for that product, and that's when you see the prices start going down, when the competition comes in.

Q. Did you ever see a situation in which, for whatever reason, competition left the marketplace and left only one or two manufacturers in it?

MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form.

21 A. I can't say that I kept up with that. 22

I'm sure it happened. But there was nothing sent

out to us saying we are dropping out of this, you know, you would have to know that or pick it up somewhere. You just don't keep it up. There's hundreds of thousands of drugs out there, NDCs.

Q. Given your experience, what would your expectation be about what would happen to the actual selling price for that drug when the competition but one or two left the marketplace?

MS. YAVELBERG: Objection to form. 10 MS. HAYES: Objection to form.

11 A. I can tell you when there was a 12 shortage of a certain drug, some manufacturers would quit backing it, that the competition was 13 14 less, that the price spread would be bigger.

Q. Do you recall which drug it was specifically that you recall there being shortages of?

A. I mean, you know, some of them like heparin, I recall one time there was a problem getting that product. Albuterol fluctuated all over the place, had a spread in it. And it was others, I just can't recall them. I might say

Page 57

one that wasn't, I mean, I got some in mind, but 2 I'm not sure, because we are talking about a 3 while ago.

But any time you could have a problem, a manufacture can have a manufacturing problem, you have to pull that product off the market. FDA may suspend it, and when that happened, it depends on how long it would take to get it back on the market, and if there wasn't competition, you know, the pries would be different.

Q. And in your experience, would the AWP remain the same and then the far right column, the actual selling price would go up and down? MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form.

A. I'm going to have to say that I did not keep up with AWPs on a drug. I did say -- like I said, you just don't have time to do that.

It is my understanding that the AWP would change based on the competition and the people in the marketplace. But as for me to say, you know, now that's gone, I'm going to track everybody's AWP, I didn't have time to do that.

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.

December 5, 2008

Page 64

Page 65

### Raleigh, NC

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Page 62 the gap on those. Well, they went to ASP for Medicare drugs in physician's office to get rid of that type thing, average selling prices, they changed the methodology of pricing because of 4 5 that. 6 O. You mentioned that it was common

knowledge that Vancomycin had a spread, do I have that correct?

MS. HAYES: Objection to form.

10 A. Yes.

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Q. When was it common knowledge that 11 12 Vancomycin had a spread?

A. I don't remember the year, just like it was this, but I just remember that drug was one of the antibiotics.

16 Q. Do you recall whether it was similarly 17 common knowledge that infusion products had 18 spreads?

MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form.

MS. HAYES: Objection, form.

21 A. We had no idea what the specialty pharmacists were paying for that drug, what kind

Page 63

of deals they struck with the manufacturers, but it was of their opinion of us that there was some kind of spread in there because of what they were able to do that a regular pharmacist couldn't do

at AWP. You see, we still paid at AWP. 6 Q. What do you mean what they could do

that other pharmacists couldn't?

A. Infusion drugs is a whole lot more than just putting a pill in a bottle. You got to prepare. In fact, the pharmacists wanted a special fee to do this under-the-hood preparation, you know, also injection takes longer, you got to have syringe and all the stuff to do that. Of course they were shipping that on top of the cost to ship the product.

So if you add up all that extra cost in a regular pharmacy or regular pills, you know, you think well, how in the world can they afford to do this and accept that same price?

Q. What was your conclusion?

21 A. That somehow they were getting some 22 kind of special deal back or discount from the

manufacturers to be able to do it or something.

2 That was just my own personal feeling. How did 3 they do it?

Q. And the significance of their ability to get special deals would be that they could make profit on the drug ingredient cost, right?

MS. YAVELBERG: Objection to form. MS. HAYES: Objection to form.

9 A. I have no idea what profit they made or 10 what they were doing. I just know that nobody does anything for a loss. You wouldn't stay in 11 12 business.

Q. Let's take a couple of steps back.

Could you describe for the jury when you talk about specialty pharmacies, what are you referring to?

A. Well, there's pharmaceutical companies, pharmaceutical providers, excuse me, they will take drugs that will require a lot of attention and effort that have to be mixed and have to be stored and have to be administered by a highly-

trained person, such as the chemotherapy drugs,

some of the asthmatic drugs, some of the

specialty diseases. And they will go in and say, 3 you know, here's a niche, we will carve this out and we will provide this to Medicaid as a service because the local pharmacists can't do that. He doesn't go into a person's home. He doesn't send a nurse out. They have a nurse on the team that will go in and administer that drug for that patient.

So it's more involved than just dispensing a drug like a regular pharmacist does. So they are called specialty pharmacists.

Q. So the jury understands, when you refer to these specialty drugs, are they in pill form?

A. No, most of the time they are.

16 Q. What form are they taken?

17 A. They would either be injections or 18 infusions, inhalation drugs.

Q. Could you explain to the jury what 19 20 infusion and inhalation are?

21 A. Inhalation would be a drug that is administered through breathing apparatus, like an 22

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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December 5, 2008

### Raleigh, NC

Page 70 Page 72 years, but we did a dispensing fee survey to any sort of additional payment for the additional 2 determine what it cost for the prescription. And services that you described? we did something in North Carolina that everybody 3 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. needs to know and understand, that our fee was a 4 A. I'm not aware what they received, but 5 some of them were eligible for some reimbursement little higher than some state fees, dispensing fees, but I started this in North Carolina, I 6 through the home health program, the third-party 6 program we had, durable medical equipment, some 7 started quite a few things in Medicaid. It was 7 8 adopted in other states. But we did not pay for 8 of the pumps they had to supply and some of the 9 9 refills of the same drug within the same month equipment they had to supply, they could bill 10 that all other states did. I found out that was 10 that through the durable medical equipment abuse being done by them, especially nursing 11 program, but it didn't come through the 11 homes. They would send over prescription every 12 outpatient drug program. We paid for drugs. 13 week and get another fee, and some of the 13 Q. You mentioned earlier your belief that given the amount of services that some of these 14 pharmacists on maintenance medication, they would 14 15 be taking a whole month, give them maybe a two-15 specialty pharmacies were providing, that you week supply, get them to come back and they would were led to believe that they were buying drugs 16 16 17 17 at deeper discounts. Do you recall that get two fees. 18 So I went in and said okay, you all, 18 testimony? 19 I'm going to give you one fee per drug per month, 19 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. 20 20 and that's all you are going to get. And in MS. HAYES: Objection, form. 21 doing that, I went into my system and found out 21 MS. YAVELBERG: I don't believe that how many refills I was paying for at that time 22 was his testimony. Page 71 Page 73 and how much I would be taking back from the 1 A. I just said that I don't see how they 2 pharmacists. 2 could do it for that. I have no idea what they 3 3 were buying it for, what was going on. And so I tried to split part of that 4 with them, to be fair with them, and I raised the 4 Q. Leaving aside the specifics of what 5 they were paying for it, you had an fee, I think at that time 25 cents. 6 So that was based on some of the fee 6 understanding, am I correct, that they were 7 7 making profit on the drug side? while ours was up, and we didn't pay for those refills and we never did. Where other states 8 8 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. 9 9 were paying a lot more for them in paying for A. I had to assume that if I was taking those. And then, of course, a lot of those 10 10 ten percent off of that price, and they were states adopted it after they found out. providing all this service, that somehow they had 11 11 to be getting some kind of help from somewhere. 12 Q. But the dispensing fee throughout the 13 '90s was something less than \$6? 13 I mean, I couldn't see how they can do it with me 14 taking ten percent off of the drug cost and then A. Yes. 14 15 Q. Did -- in home IV pharmacies, infusion 15 them providing those extra services and billed pharmacies, did they receive that same dispensing for that. That was my opinion. 16 16 fee as retail pharmacies did? 17 17 Q. Did you ever have any conversations 18 A. Yes, anybody that participated in an 18 with anybody from IV pharmacies about that issue? outpatient drug program got the same A. I used to just try to discuss it with 19 19 reimbursement. We took AWP minus ten off of 20 20 them, but they didn't want to talk to me about

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

drug pricing. In fact, I went to meetings and

talked to my providers and told them you know

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2122

them. They got the same fee.

Q. Did these home IV pharmacies receive

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December 5, 2008

### Raleigh, NC

Page 142 Page 144 dispensing fees accordingly, and the net result But I would just caution them you calculated the 2 may be zero." 2 savings, but you would have to take into account 3 Was it your experience in the '80s that 3 some of it would be to go to the dispensing fee 4 efforts to reduce estimated acquisition cost 4 side. 5 would result in pressures to increase dispensing Q. When you say that the dispensing fee 6 6 fees? would have to go up less than the prices would go down, are you referring there to retail pharmacy, 7 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. 7 8 MS. HAYES: Objection, form. 8 or are you including that also the home IV and 9 9 A. It was always the feeling, I think, of infusion pharmacies? 10 the pharmacy directors, those states that had a 10 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection to form. fee that was lower than what it cost to fill a 11 A. To all pharmacies, the fee that we paid 11 12 prescription, that if they took anything off one 12 to the people that got the fee, the dispensing 13 side, they would have to put some on the other fee. If we go back statistically show the 39 13 14 side to help so the pharmacists could make it. 14 percent, so if we lower the ingredient cost 39 percent, we are not going to increase the 15 So if you got the actual acquisition 15 pharmacy's fee 39 percent, is what I was 16 cost on one side, and your fee didn't cover his 16 17 cost to fill the prescription, you would have to 17 basically saying. raise that fee. In fact, I made that known to 18 18 Q. If you were to increase the pharmacy 19 the OIG itself. 19 fee for home IV pharmacies and infusion 20 Q. When did you make that known to the 2.0 pharmacies to the point where it covered the 21 OIG? 21 actual cost of the home infusion pharmacy, it A. One of these meetings. In fact, I even 22 would have to be much greater than \$66? 22 Page 143 Page 145 probably told him that in that meeting in 1 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. 2 2 Chicago. I can't be exact, but I told him, you A. We didn't do that. We didn't pay them 3 know, your savings are not going to be as great 3 any different fee than we did the regular. They as you think they are, because some of them are 4 got the same fee. So there was no feelings that 5 going to have to go over on the dispensing fee we would change that. We weren't going to pay 6 side, and that was common knowledge, because we 6 them a higher fee. 7 7 were paying such low fees. Q. Well, I'll get to that in a minute. 8 8 Q. And was that something that was A. We still don't pay a higher fee to 9 9 generally discussed in pharmacy administrator them. meetings that you attended over the years? 10 10 Q. When you were with North Carolina 11 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. Medicaid, did you have an understanding of what 11 12 A. At the meetings that I was at, I guess 12 the cost was for home infusion pharmacies to 13 some of the other people heard that, knew that. dispense their products? 13 14 14 Q. But it wasn't a secret, was my MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. 15 15 question, right? A. No. 16 16 MS. YAVELBERG: Objection, form. Q. I think you testified earlier, and 17 A. No, I wouldn't say it was a secret. 17 correct me if I'm wrong, that you understood that 18 Q. And then in the next sentence -that expense had to be greater than it was for 18 19 A. But I guess I could clarify that by 19 retail pharmacies, right?

37 (Pages 142 to 145)

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saying what we were talking about putting on the

dispensing fee side was a whole lot less than

what we would be taking off on the left side.

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A. Yeah, common sense would tell you it

cost more to do what they did than what the

retail pharmacists did.